

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (ORIGINAL) A method of reducing light scattering in a projection transparency formed with a electrostatically deposited color image comprising:

providing a transparent support substrate;

forming an electrostatically deposited color developer image on the support substrate, the color developer image containing at least 25% by weight of organic liquid carrier, the color developer having dispersed particles comprising thermoplastic polymer therein, said dispersed particles having an effective Tg; and

heating the color developer image on the support at a temperature and for a time that the thermoplastic polymer coalesces and at least some of the organic liquid carrier evaporates at a rate that free volume between the particles is reduced and light scattering is thereby reduced.

2. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 1 wherein heating is performed at a temperature at least 100°C above the effective Tg of the dispersed particles.

3. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 1 wherein the free volume is reduced to less than 12% by volume of dried color developer.

4. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 2 wherein the free volume is reduced to less than 10% by volume of dried color developer.

5. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 2 wherein heating is performed at between 150 and 160°C to coalesce the dispersed particles and evaporate organic liquid carrier.

6. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 5 wherein organic liquid carrier is evaporated to leave between 1 and 3% by weight of dried liquid developer as organic carrier.

7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 2 wherein the electrostatically deposited color image is first formed on an intermediate surface, the heating is performed and then the heated deposited color image is physically transferred to the transparent support substrate.

8. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 2 wherein ~~[[the]]~~ the electrostatically deposited color image is electrostatically deposited onto the transparent support substrate.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 3 wherein the electrostatically deposited color image is first formed on an intermediate surface, the heating is performed and then the heated deposited color image is physically transferred to the transparent support substrate.

10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method of claim 3 wherein the electrostatically deposited color image is electrostatically deposited onto the transparent support substrate, and toner particle coalescence is induced by heating the deposited color image to a temperature high enough above the effective glass transition temperature of the liquid toner particles to induce coalescence, but below a temperature required to fuse the toned image to the transparent support substrate, and subsequently heating the coalesced toned image to a higher temperature than the heating, the higher temperature being sufficient to fuse the toned image to the transparent support surface.

11. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 2 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was at least 8 lb/in².

12. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 3 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was at least 8 lb/in².

13. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 2 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was between 8 lb/in² and 34 lb/in², dwell time during heating was

between 0.01 and 0.08 seconds, and lineal speed of the deposited color image during heating was between 3 and 8 inches per second.

14. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 3 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was between 8 lb/in² and 34 lb/in², dwell time during heating was between 0.01 and 0.08 seconds, and lineal speed of the deposited color image during heating was between 3 and 8 inches per second.

15. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 4 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was between 8 lb/in² and 34 lb/in², dwell time during heating was between 0.01 and 0.08 seconds, and lineal speed of the deposited color image during heating was between 3 and 8 inches per second.

16. (ORIGINAL) The method of claim 5 wherein applied force on the deposited color image during heating was between 8 lb/in² and 34 lb/in², dwell time during heating was between 0.01 and 0.08 seconds, and lineal speed of the deposited color image during heating was between 3 and 8 inches per second.

17. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed from an electrostatically deposited color liquid developer comprising:

- a transparent polymeric substrate;

- a color image comprising coalesced polymeric particles and color pigment that forms a film;

wherein the film formed from the coalesced polymeric particles comprises less than 12% free volume.

18. (ORIGINAL) The color projection transparency of claim 17 wherein the film comprises less than 10% free volume.

19. (ORIGINAL) The color projection transparency of claim 17 wherein the film comprises less than 5% free volume.

20. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed according to the method of claim 1.

21. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed according to the method of claim 2.

22. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed according to the method of claim 3.

23. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed according to the method of claim 16.

24. (ORIGINAL) A color projection transparency image formed from an electrostatically deposited color liquid developer comprising:

 a transparent polymeric substrate;

 a color image comprising coalesced polymeric particles having an effective T_g and color pigment that forms a film;

wherein the film formed from the coalesced polymeric particles comprises less than 12% free volume and displays at least 20% less light scatter of visible light transmitted by the color pigment than a transparency film formed from the same color liquid developer deposited in an identical process, but dried at a temperature no more than 80°C above the effective T_g of the polymeric particles.